(2) Sophisticated textile machines not manufactured indigenously are allowed to be imported on OGL.

(3) Wide with shuttleless looms and cotton spinning machines are allowed to be imported at concessional import duty linked with export obligation.

(4) With effect from 1st January, 84 rates of Cash Compensatory Support (CCS) have been revised puwards for many categories of textile items. Sewing/embroidery threads were also made eligible for CCS w.e.f. 4th July, 1984. This policy was continued during 1985. The CCS rates have been extended upto 31st December, 1986 subject to review to be completed by 31st March, 1986.

(5) A scheme of 100 per cent Export Oriented Units is in operation which includes several textile items. 100 per cent Export Oriented Units and units in Free Trade Zones are eligible for several facilities such as duty free import of capital goods, raw materials, components etc.

(6) Government has been sponsoring and funding promotional activities such as market studies, buyer-seller meets, participation in international fairs/exhibitions in order to increase and diversify our exports in terms of products and areas.

(7) The import-export policy has been further liberalised with a view to promote export of textiles from India.

राजस्थान में मरुभूमि-काम्पलैक्स

990. **श्री भंवर लाल पंवार** : क्या संसदीय कार्य और पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में पर्यटन विकास के लिये मरुभूमि-काम्पलैक्स बनाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार मरुभूमि-काम्पलैक्स योजना के अन्तर्गत विमान और रेल सेवा सुविधाएं बढ़ाने का भी विचार रखती है ; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य और पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : (क) और (ख) राजस्थान में मरुभूमि-काम्पलैक्स बनाने के लिए पर्यटन विभाग ने सिद्धान्त रूप में मास्टर प्लान बनाना स्वीकार कर लिया है । राज्य सरकार और पर्यटन विभाग से परामर्श करके नगर और ग्राम आयोजन संगठन मास्टर प्लान बनाने का कार्य सौंप दिया जाएगा ।

(ग) क्षेत्र में प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थल, यथा बीकानेर, जैसलमेर और जोधपुर पहले ही रेल द्वारा जुड़े हुए हैं । इंडियन एअरलाइन्स द्वारा जोधपुर के लिए हवाई सेवा-संपर्क मौजूद है । बीकानेर और जैसलमेर के लिए वायुदूत विक भी सुलभ है ।

Increase in price of indices

991. SHRI KAPIL VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the increase in wholesale price index and consumer price index from April, 1985 to February, 1986; and

(b) what is the anticipated rate of inflation by the end of the current financial year as compared to the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) and (b) According to the available information Wholesale Price Index (1970-71—100) increase by 1.7 per cent from April, 1985 to January, 1986, and Consumer Price Index (1960—100) by 6.1 per cent from April, 1985 to December, 1985. A number of factors affect the inflation rate during the year; on the basis of current trend, it is expected that inflation rate on the basis

of wholesale prices in 1985-86 will be lower than the previous two years.

Pending cases relatin gto Labour Disputes

992. SHRI J. P. GOYAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of pending cases relating to labour disputes before the Industrial Tribunals and the Labour Courts as on 31st December, 1985;

(b) what was the number of such disputes pending as on 31st December, 1983 and 31st December, 1984;

(c) what are the reasons for the accumulation of such cases; and

(d) what steps Government have taken for the speedy disposal of the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d) The number of cases pending before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Courts for the period under reference is as follows:—

Period as on	
31-12-1983	5565
31-12-1984	3969
31-12-1985	4670

The main reasons for accumulation of the cases are the increase in number of cases and the seeking of frequent adjournments by the parties concerned, etc. With a view to ensure speedier disposal of cases, monthly norms of disposal of disputes have been precribed and progress is monitored. Further, the Industial Disputes Act, 1947 has been amended so as to provide that an order referring an industrial dispute shall specify the period for submission of award by the Industrial Tribunal/ Labour Court and in respect of Industrial disputes connected with an individual workman and applications such period shall not exceed three months. The Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957 have also been amended to provide time frame for different stages to ensure speedy disposal. Two more Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Courts have been set up, one at Chandigarh in 1983 and the second at Kanpur in 1984. One additional Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court has been sanctioned during the current financial year.

Buffer stock of cotton

993. SHRI K. VASUDEVA PANICKER: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to build a buffer stock of cotton to check fall in prices and ensure a remunerative price to farmers;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what other steps Government propose to take to ensure a remunerative prices to the cotton growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Cotton Corporation of India undertakes price support operations so that cotton growers are assured of the minimum suppot prices fixed by the Government, wherever prices tend to fall below this level. Such prices are considered to be remunerative. The Government have released so far 10.00 lakh bales of long and extra-long staple cotton. 52000 bales of Bengal Deshi and 25,000 bales of Yellow Pickings for export during the current cotton season. Government have also announced a long term liberalised yarn export policy. These measures are expected to benefit the cotton growers.